

High Sierra of the Yosemite



In the Yosemite.

If you go to Yosemite this summer, you should plan to visit the monster mountain climax of the national park of which Mount Lyell is the chief. This is no one-day hike with a luxurious public camp at the other end of it. It means taking enough camping-out equipment along to enable you to spend three or four nights in the open. But after all that is no great matter, for it so seldom rains in the Sierra that tents will not be necessary; comfortable sleeping bags, a coffee pot, a few tins, and a plentiful supply of food will be all that is necessary—besides, of course, a good guide. All equipment, including guide and horses, may be got in the valley.

The first night out from the valley should be spent in the celebrated Tuolumne Meadows where you may have plenty of trout for supper for the catching; the Tuolumne is a capital trout stream.

Lyell's Inner Shrine.
After an early trout breakfast, your outfit will travel up the river to the mouth of Lyell Fork, and, swinging around Johnson Peak, will follow that beautiful stream miles up its long scenic canyon. Past Raftery peak and Parsons peak on your right, and skirting long Kuna Crest with its frothing cascades on your left, you will find yourself at lunch time at the head of the canyon facing lofty shelves of granite, far beyond which loom glacier-shrouded peaks. These, as you will see presently, are Mount Lyell, 13,000 feet, and its flanking giants, McClure mountain on the north, and Rodgers peak on the south.

Scrambling up the granite shelf and over Donohue pass, your horses carry you through a vast basin of tumbled granite encircled at its majestic climax by a titanic rampart of nine sharp glistening peaks and hundreds of spear-like points, the whole cloaked in enormous shrouds of snow.

Presently—just how you do not know, so breathless is your gaze ahead—the granite spurs inclose you. And presently your horses scrambling over impossible walls, a shelf, looms above you a mighty glistening wall which apparently forbids further approach to Lyell's inner shrine. But even this the agile horses surmount and you find yourself in the summit's very embrace, facing glaciers and a lakelet of robin's-egg blue. This is the Sierra's climax!

Thousand Island Lake.
Passing south along the John Muir trail you cross the Yosemite boundary and in a couple of hours camp at Thousand Island lake in the shadow of Banner peak. Your day's ride has been seventeen miles, and, at day's close, you find yourself at a spot so extraordinarily wild and noble that you vote it worth the trip a thousand times had there been no Lyell on the way. For Banner peak, with its 12,975 feet of altitude and its remarkable beauty and personality, will re-

Best Graphite From Ceylon.
The largest graphite mines in the world and those producing the best grades of graphite are in Ceylon, and there are also important deposits in Mexico and Chosen. In the making of crucibles graphite is combined with clay, and the best clay for this purpose was formerly obtained in Bavaria, in which country are also graphite mines, but producing grades distinctly inferior to those that are mined in Ceylon.

Before Day of Chronometer.
Longitude baffled all navigators until the chronometer came into use in 1735. The ancients and later navigators, including all the great discoverers, could find their latitude by observations of the sun's height, but they could determine their longitude only by "dead reckoning," or estimating their ship's progress from day to day. This system was uncertain and caused a great many shipwrecks.

The First Clock.
When two savages agreed to meet at a certain dead tree at sunrise the first clock was wound. Our historical dates

TURKS PROFANE HOLY PLACE

Mount Sinai Disfigured by All Sorts of Markings of Spots That Christians Hold Sacred.

He must be an unimaginative man, whatever his creed, who can ascend Sinai without a thrill of reverence. Here was given the law that is inscribed on the countless tablets of half a world, the maxims that have ruled much of the lives of billions of men and women for thousands of years. The barren grandeur of the peaks, the rocky difficulty of the ascent, are pitched in the proper key. Unfortunately, the Moslem rulers of the region have cluttered up the neighborhood of the mount itself with all manner of childish legends and "authentic" relics. Orientally tolerant, they have not only accepted the Jewish traditions of the spot, which have become a part of their great religion, Christianity; they have added to them and overlaid them with all manner of crude superstition.

Thus they will show you the very rock where the children of Israel set up the golden calf, and another commonplace boulder which is guaranteed to be the one smitten by Moses when the wandering Hebrews were thirsty. Exhibit C is the rock on which Moses broke the first tablets in his anger. There is a garden with a chapel, inclosing the spot where Elijah was fed by the ravens. A second chapel in the garden is sacred to Moses. Near by is a Moslem relic in the shape of a rock which bears the footprint of Mohammed's camel, a sort of a legendary fossil. Even in a Christian monastery this somewhat primitive insistence on marking the concrete spot where religious history was made seems to persist, for you will be shown an altar which is said to be erected over the site of the burning bush.

MIND SUPREME OVER PAIN

Notable Instances When Agony Was Subdued by Determined Exercise of the Power of the Will.

It is said that even the most acute physical pain can be overcome by a determined effort of the will.

Dr. Edward H. Clarke suffered from a fatal malady, which produced the most agonizing pain; and yet he could determine to withstand his consciousness, so to speak, from that pain by fixing it upon another object, that object being the working out of his own neutral train of thought in the composition of a book.

This is well known to have been the case also with regard to Sir Walter Scott, who, during a very severe and painful illness, dictated the "Bride of Lammermoor." The most remarkable fact about the composition of this work was that, after his recovery, he entirely forgot all that he had done, the book on his publication coming to him as an entirely new work, with which he had nothing whatever to do. He only remembered the general outline of the story upon which he had composed his novel; this he had heard in early life, and it remained with him; but of the working up of this story into the novel, while he lay on his sofa contending with paroxysms of agony, he had no recollection.

Measuring Thought.

Interesting experiments in measuring the action of the mind, or thought, have been made by scientists. It takes about two-fifths of a second to call to mind the country in which a well-known town is situated, or the language in which a family author wrote. We can think of the name of the next month in half the time we need to think of the name of the last month. It takes on an average one-third of a second to add numbers containing one digit, and half a second to multiply them.

Such experiments give us wonderful insight into the mind. Those used to reckoning can add two to three in less time than others; those familiar with literature can remember more quickly than others that Shakespeare wrote "Hamlet." It takes longer to mention a month when a season has been given than to say to what month a season belongs. The time taken up in choosing a motion can be measured as well as the time occupied in perceiving.

Bulb Culture Once a Craze.

Bulb culture in Europe has had a particularly interesting history. The tulip, for instance, has been popular in European gardens for about three centuries, and prior to that time it was cultivated for many centuries by the Turks. Near the close of the sixteenth century the tulip was introduced into Holland and the popularity of the plant increased so rapidly that by 1634 it had become a craze. For a number of years the wildest speculation prevailed in tulips and enormous prices were paid for rare bulbs. Five hundred dollars was not an unusual amount to pay for a choice tulip, and such bulbs as the famous Semper Augustus brought more than \$5,000 apiece.

Carried Composition in Head.

Mendelssohn was a head worker in composition, in spite of the long time he spent over bringing such works as the Scotch and Italian symphonies, some of the overtures, and St. Paul as near as possible to his ideals of truth. His friend, Edward Devrient, tells us that it was Mendelssohn's habit not to write down his compositions until he had quite finished them in his head, and afterwards had played them to his most intimate friends.

Old Customer.

The Bride (soon after the marriage)—That jeweler who sold you the wedding ring sadly overcharged you. The Groom—The scoundrel! And I have bought four engagement rings from him!—Everybody's Magazine.

Take Doctor's Advice.

"My wife looks poorly, you think, doctor?"
"Yes, I do."
"What do you think she needs?"
"A new hat and a new dress."

STATE SIFTINGS

W. C. Ginn, 87, Delaware, well-known educator, is dead.

Eighty-eight per cent of the babies born at Findlay in May were boys.

William McAllister, Marysville, was wounded severely at the French front.

Harold Graham, Toledo, was killed when his automobile was ditched at Sandusky.

Forest Hoteling, 25, Findlay, died of injuries received when a horse kicked him.

Miss Anna Gabriel, 23, Bucyrus, was probably fatally burned by an explosion of gasoline.

At Postoria Margaret Kramer, 7, was burned to death while attempting to light a gas range.

Fourteen Mexican employees of the Ohio steel foundry at Bucyrus were placed in the county jail as slackers and deserters.

John Curran, 76, of Florida, Henry county, was injured, probably fatally when a train hit his wagon.

At Mt. Vernon J. S. Freese was killed in a runaway accident and Alphonso Michaux was drowned.

Lieutenant Richard H. Reed, son of J. P. Reed of Van Wert, was killed in an airplane accident in France.

Albert Hunt, 18, and Roy Dennis, 25, were drowned in Summit lake Akron, when their canoe overturned.

Henry Spencer Hallwood, 70, veteran manufacturer and inventor, died at his home in Columbus from heart disease.

Private Paul Hume of London was killed in action in France. Private C. R. Philippi of LaRue died of wounds.

Four Mansfield reformatory prisoners, at work in improving the old National road in Muskingum county, have escaped.

Business and professional men of Athens have pledged themselves to do about 200 days of farm labor in harvest season.

Governor Cox delivered a farewell address to the Buckeye division at Camp Lee, Va. The boys will leave soon for France.

As a result of the anti-slacker drive in Ohio, state draft headquarters announced, 500 men were rounded up and sent to Camp Sherman.

Hamilton county Democratic nominating committee selected Sidney G. Stricker as Democratic candidate for congress from the First district.

At Lancaster Elsworth Hankson, 11, son of Eliza Hankson, was injured fatally when hit by an automobile as he ran out of the war of a streetcar.

Mrs. Madeline A. Bennett, tuberculosis expert at the base hospital Camp Sherman, died from injuries sustained when thrown from a horse.

Charles Simpkins, Company D, Rainbow division, of Marion, has been brought back to America for treatment of wounds received in action.

Washington C. H. board of education increased salaries of all teachers from \$5 to \$15 per month and substituted military training for athletics.

Judge Frank H. Kerr of Steubenville and Fred M. Hopkins of Fostoria have entered the race for the Republican nomination for secretary of state.

Charles Dick, former United States senator, filed a petition as a candidate for the Republican nomination for congressman from the Fourteenth Ohio district.

For the first time in 27 years there will be no fair in Richmond. Conditions caused by the war and the dearth of cars at harvest time is given as the reason.

A 16-pound pound daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. Lester Epply has the distinction of being the first war baby born at Gallon. The father is a private at Camp Sheridan.

Margaret Gibbons, 20, and Alvina Bohrer, 18, of Reading, were killed when a delivery truck in which they were returning home from a picnic was struck by a switch engine.

Bandits forced the marshal of Newton Falls to accompany them while they raided the Newton Falls bank. They locked him in the bank and escaped. It is not known how much was taken.

Contracts for the erection of two new nitrate plants, one near Cincinnati and the other near Toledo, have been made by the war department with the air nitrate corporation. Each plant is expected to employ 1,500 men.

At Cleveland Henry La Frenier testified in court he killed his wife to end her sufferings. "She shot and hit me in the wrist," La Frenier said. "and then shot herself in the head. I thought it was an act of mercy to kill her."

After holding the position for 12 years, General John C. Speaks will resign as chief state game warden as soon as arrangements can be made for a successor to take charge of the work. He is seeking the Republican nomination for congress from the Columbus district.

Foot of Charles Eberole was shot off when he was climbing a fence while carrying a gun near Lancaster. Eberole had just enlisted in the naval reserve.

A loss of \$40,000 was sustained in a fire which destroyed the plant of the National Fire Proof company at East Palestine, near Salem, throwing 100 people out of work.

Major General G. M. Randall, 76, retired, who died at Denver, will be buried at Zanesville, his old home. He was famed as an Indian fighter and also served in the civil and Spanish-American wars.

William J. Von Struckard, 32, of Dayton, was arrested at Cincinnati, charged with impersonating an officer of the United States army. He says his father is a general in the German army and that Admiral Von Tirpitz is his uncle.

While hurrying to a fire at New Washington, Crawford county, four men were electrocuted when they tried to climb over a fence on which a high tension trolley wire had fallen. The dead: Jefferson High, 35; George Knodel, 25; Paul Knodel, 23, and Cornelius Whitman, 21. The wire was blown down by a storm.

Russell E. Smith, 56, Fostoria, was killed by a train.

H. O. Wood, 65, owner of the Lorain Daily News is dead.

George Ross, 16, was drowned in the Miami at Dayton by the capsizing of a boat.

Matt Edwards, 31, of DeGraff, died of heart disease while bathing at Indian Lake.

Miners who went on strike at the Mahan mine, west of Belaire, are back at work.

Ohio Association of Humane societies elected F. L. Baldwin of Youngstown president.

Trustees of German hospital, Cleveland, changed the institution's name to Fairview Park hospital.

State Treasurer Chester E. Bryan of London has filed his declaration of candidacy for a second term.

Four newly registered men on the list of the Wolfston draft board gave the name of William J. Bryan.

Fire caused \$12,000 worth of damage at the American Gypsum company's warehouse, Port Clinton.

Pythian Sisters have been taxed 25 cents a member for new Median Pythian Sisters' home at Springfield.

Ohio Army of School Sammites will strive to sell \$1,000,000 in war savings stamps during the week of June 17-22.

Corporal Frederick I. Miles of Genoa and Private W. W. Crowell of Felicity were killed in action in France.

All controversies between Cleveland master bakers and their employees have been adjusted through arbitration.

Union county Republicans endorsed Judge James E. Robinson, Marysville, as a candidate for Ohio supreme court judge.

William Bickelburger of South Lebanon was killed in an explosion at the plant of the King Powder company, Kings Mills.

Playing with other children in the streets, Helen Dolson, 4, ran into the path of a delivery truck at Columbus and was killed instantly.

Robert Donaldson, 18, of Cleveland was seized with cramps and drowned while swimming in Lake Milton, near Youngstown.

James Cales pleaded guilty at Columbus to charge of violating the Mann act and was sentenced to three years in federal prison at Atlanta.

Seventy-five Pythian lodges in Ohio are in need of aid, according to Chancellor Wormwood, who spoke at the session of the grand lodge at Springfield.

A telegram was received by Mrs. Mary Winnet of Marysville saying that her son, Mac Winget, 19, died June 2 from wounds received in action.

Clarence M. Pierce, 40, engineer, died of heart trouble in the cab of his engine at Climax, Crawford county, while waiting for another train to pass.

Ninety-eight young women were graduated from the College for Women of Western Reserve university, Cleveland, the largest number in its history.

Lieutenant Kent, one of the aviators who flew from Fairfield to Indian Lake park, near Bellefontaine, was bitten by a frightened dog when he made a landing.

Major General Harry C. Hale, commander of the Eighth division, formerly of Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., has taken command of Camp Sherman.

Authorities are investigating the murder of Amelia Burckio, 20, whose body was found at Drake's Corners, near Cleveland. There were five bullets in Burckio's body.

Youngstown and Ohio River Railroad company, operating an interurban line between Salem and East Liverpool has increased passenger fares from 2 to 3 cents a mile.

Ohio's wheat prospects June 1, according to the state board of agriculture, were 104 per cent, compared with the average yield. In June, 1911, the prospects were but 88 per cent.

A gust of wind caught the baby car of N. and W. Ry. at Columbus and caused it to run off the porch of their home at Marion, fracturing the skull of their 7-month-old daughter.

Jacob Childster, 30, civil war veteran, who is dead at his home in Mechanicsburg, was present in Ford's theater at Washington when Abraham Lincoln was shot by Wilkes Booth.

Ohio during April, the opening month of children's year, saved more than one-half the average monthly quota of babies assigned to the state by the federal government for the baby-saving campaign.

City and interurban car men on the Stark Electric railway received increases in wages of from 7 to 12 cents an hour, dating from May 1. The line runs from Salem through Alliance to Canton.

Ohio state fair officials announced that Mrs. Sarah Hute of Rural Route No. 1, Lisbon, had been awarded the prize of \$10 for submitting the best sloop for this year's fair, the last week in August. Her prize-winning sloop was "It's Your Fair."

At Toledo Jack Good, 23, was placed on trial on the charge of violating the Mann act. An hour later he had been found guilty and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Registered men in various classes of Ottawa county organized for the sale of war savings stamps. More than 1,200 men have been assigned a quota of \$500 worth of stamps each.

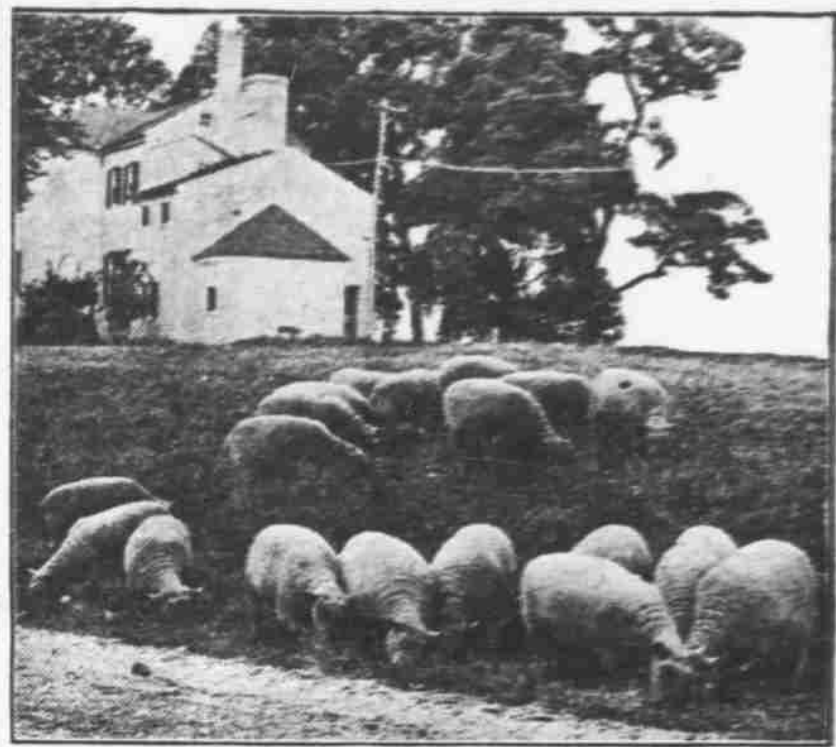
Representative Ashbrook, nominating Russell V. Eastman of Mt. Vernon as principal at West Point military academy and Ed Thompson of Coshocton as principal at Annapolis naval academy.

Amos Hitchcock, Cleveland school board member, was sentenced to 18 years in Atlanta federal prison on charges of intent to "promote the success of the enemy" and intent to "cause insubordination, in the military and naval forces of the United States."

An interurban car plunged 75 feet into a gorge from Glen's bridge near Akron. The dead: C. O. Gilmore, conductor; Charles C. Hay, trainman; contractor, E. A. Fryer, secretary of Cuyahoga Falls Division and Local association, and Leland Pellingham. All lived at Cuyahoga Falls.

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
LAWNS AS SHEEP PASTURES.



On Such a Lawn as This, Sheep Not Only Are Profitable and Beneficial as Weed Eradicators, but They Are Highly Ornamental as Well.

SCHEME TO FEED WASTE TO SHEEP

Opportunity Offered on College Grounds, in Parks and on Large Private Lawns.

MAKE MONEY OUT OF FLOCKS

Saving Also Made in Mowing and Weed Eradication—Investigate Before Launching Into Enterprise.

There are thousands of places in the United States where grass is now going to waste that would support small flocks of sheep. Among such places are public parks, golf courses, private estates with large lawns, and college grounds. Over most of these areas a lawn mower is run regularly to keep down the grass. If a flock of sheep were substituted for the lawn mower not only would the grass be utilized for food production but the labor now necessary to keep the grass cut would be released for other and more essential war work.

Of course, considerable care needs to be exercised in the matter of stocking such open areas with sheep. The creation of a big demand for animals for this purpose so as to interfere seriously with normal market conditions would not be desirable. The United States department of agriculture advises persons charged with the care of such properties to consider putting in some sheep, but to investigate conditions thoroughly before they embark in the enterprise. The animal husbandry division of the department will be glad to answer requests for information, and has a number of publications on the subject available for free distribution.

Pleasure and Profit.

It is believed that in many instances, particularly on the large golf courses and at educational institutions having extensive grounds, sheep raising could be practiced in such manner as to bring a large measure both of pleasure and profit. This should be particularly true on school grounds where ordinarily some member of the faculty is a good enough animal husbandman to give them the proper care. In any event, it is a matter worthy of careful consideration. The gross annual returns from ewes of breeding age may be expected to range as high as \$20 a head. The fleece from one sheep averages from five to eight pounds and is now selling for from 50 to 65 cents a pound. One lamb to each ewe is a conservative estimate. The lamb at five months will weigh approximately 60 pounds and be worth probably 20 cents a pound. A flock of 20 ewes such as could be maintained on a modest-sized college campus might be expected, therefore, to yield an annual profit of approximately \$500, which would go a good way toward endowing a lectureship.

Weed Eradication.

Aside from the question of direct profit, sheep would be useful on such lawns in eradicating weeds. For several years the Kansas state agricultural college spent over \$400 a year on the college campus in an effort to eradicate dandelions. About three years ago the animal husbandry department was short of pasture for its sheep and suggested to the college authorities that if the money formerly spent for dandelion eradication were turned over to them they would undertake to get rid of the dandelions by grazing the sheep on the campus. Today there are practically no dandelions on the Kansas agricultural college grounds. The same thing would be true on any other large lawn. In practically all cases, in order to keep them out of flower beds and shrubbery, sheep must be herded. This can be

done, however, by unskilled labor, even by small children, and the expense need not be large.

Illustrative Example.

People who install sheep on lawns will be following an illustrious example. For many weeks now a small flock of sheep has been grazing on the White House grounds, converting the grass which was formerly wasted into good meat and wool, and incidentally keeping down weeds that were a source of endless trouble. It has been found that the sheep are not only useful but ornamental. Many thousands of people have been attracted by the pretty picture of the woolly animals to President Wilson's yard.

SHEEP AS BENEFACTORS

A hundred times you have noticed and been annoyed by the man, horse and little moving machine going about clipping the grass on the golf course.

Sometimes you have noticed another fellow, or a group of fellows, going over the course, bending, prodding in the grass with little crowd-like tools.

Amazing? Yes; but, in the ordinary course of things, necessary. The grass has to be kept short and smooth for your comfort and convenience. Just think, though, how much of that work has to be paid for out of the dues of the members.

And, after all, the whole business—annoyance and expense—might be avoided. A flock of sheep would keep the grass clipped as closely and as evenly as the mower does—and the sheep would eradicate the weeds much more certainly than the prodding fellows possibly can.

Besides, they would eat the grass and weeds into meat and wool to help the nation through an emergency in which it badly needs both meat and wool.

Make Waste Into Meat.

The keeping of a reasonable number of sheep on the average farm does not necessitate the keeping of fewer dairy cows or other grazing stock. This fact was determined by the United States department of agriculture in its recent investigation of sheep raising possibilities in New England. It was found that farms where sheep are kept successfully have practically the same number and kinds of other live stock as other farms of like area where no sheep are kept, and that the average crops on the two classes of farms is substantially the same. The inference is that the farmer who keeps as sheep is simply throwing away much pasture that cows and other live stock do not utilize to get him a meat profit.

Fighting Animal Tuberculosis.

In April, 1912, cattle were tested for tuberculosis in the tuberculosis eradication work of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture. This number was 8,816 more than were tested in the preceding month. The tuberculosis control measures are as applied, in cooperation with state authorities and live stock owners, along three lines: eradication of tuberculosis from purchased herds, eradication from diseased areas, and eradication from swine. In the beginning efforts are being concentrated on eradication of the disease from purchased herds.

Cold Storage Space.

In view of the heavy demands for cold storage space growing out of war shipments, the bureau of markets of the United States department of agriculture is making surveys of space available for the cold storage of butter and eggs throughout the United States.

An acre of good upland soil should maintain 20 hogs for a month.

Hogs increase fast under ordinary farm conditions. They are also very dirty feeders, making more mess from a given quantity of feed than any other farm animals.

The natural source of the self-feeding system of hog raising is due largely to the fact that they may eat an abundance of the weeds which will furnish them to the best advantage.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

The wool from sheep more than pays their way, leaving the farmer a profit; besides they make good use of waste and rough feed that would otherwise go to waste.

No one can feed pigs profitably at any age, at any time, that are afflicted with worms.